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SOURCE Soviet newspapers as indicated.

STATE, FZO, AND TRADE SCHOOLS
INCREASE ENROLLMENT

OVER 1,000 AT KISHINEV STATE UNIVERSITY -- Sovetskaya Moldaviya. No 206, 16 Oct 48

Kishinev State University, founded in 1946, has five faculties, including 21 departments, and over 20 scientific laboratories. The number of students has increased from 400 to 1,000, including over 200 veterans. This year, admission was by competitive examination. Over 150 Moldavians are enrolled.

The number of professors and doctors of science on the teaching staff has increased from 4 to 10, and the number of docents and candidates in sciences has increased from 8 to 26.

The Komsomol organization in the university, numbering over 600, actively assists the university administration and the party organization in the training of highly qualified Soviet specialists.

Last year Kishinev State University was included in general scientific research work in a plan approved by the Ministry of Higher Education. Of 22 subjects of scientific research work, 15 are concerned with problems of the development of economy and culture in Moldavia.

LABOR RESERVE SCHOOLS EXPAND -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 234, 2 Oct 48

Since the expulsion of occupation forces, the labor reserves schools and institutions in Lithuania have trained 14,000 persons, and 38 labor reserve schools and FZO schools have been set up in Vil'nyus, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Shyaulyay, and other industrial centers of the republic. More than 8,000 persons studied in these schools in the 1947-48 school year, and 5,553 students completed training in 1948 and are now working in industry. The volume of equipment and training area doubled in 1948 as compared with 1947, so that now 75 percent of the students received practical industrial training in school workshops.

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MOLDAVIAN TRADE SCHOOLS ADMIT 1,500 -- Sovetskaya Moldaviya, No 196, 2 Oct 48

There are now 13 FZO schools and six trade and railroad schools in the Moldavian SSR which train communications workers, mechanics, lathe hands, assistant locomotive operators, masons, plasterers, carpenters, and cabinet-makers. Two schools were set up last year to train metalworkers and agricultural specialists. Over a 4-year period, labor reserve schools in Moldavia have trained 9,943 young workers. The schools will admit 1,500 new students in November.

NEW TRADE SCHOOL OPENS -- Pravda Vostoku, No 198, 5 Oct 48

The courses have begun in the new trade school organized in the Chirchik Automobile Repair Plant. The school prepares qualified automobile mechanics and operators of universal lathes. Present enrollment includes 150 persons, with more than 60 from the Uzbek SSR.

ESTONIAN SCHOOL OFFICIALS CRITICIZED -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 241, 10 Oct 48

There are now more than 151,000 school children attending Estonian primary, 7-year, and secondary schools, excluding those in special secondary school institutions and labor reserve schools. At the same time, there is evidence that some uyezd's and volost's are not complying with the government law requiring universal 7-year schooling. At the end of September, 261 children of school age in Khar'yu Uyezd were not attending school, 252 in Saare Uyezd, 250 in Vyru Uyezd, and 78 in the city of Tartu.

Five to 10 percent of school-age children in various volost's of Saare Uyezd are not in school, and state farm directors in Tartu Uyezd have occasionally detained children for work instead of allowing them to attend school. In several areas, funds set aside for aiding needy school children are not being used, as in Khar'yu Uyezd where the Department of Education has used only 2,000 rubles of the 40,000 provided for this purpose. The Ministry of Education and executive committees of uyezd and city soviets must put pressure on the departments of education to maintain universal education standards.

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